

“The admeasurements agree very closely with *V. Daubentonii*, to which we believe it must in every respect be referred.”

A NEW MARSUPIAL ANIMAL.

Perameles Tuckeri, n. s. Head short, conical; ears large, hairy, coloured like the back, with a blackish edge; fur soft, brown, varied with gray hairs, and black tips; sides yellow-brown, beneath yellowish gray, under fur of back lead-coloured; tail as long as the body, tapering, hairy, and coloured like the body at the base, blackish and with rather adpressed hairs for two-thirds of its length. Length of the head $2\frac{1}{4}$, of the body $5\frac{3}{4}$, of tail $5\frac{3}{4}$, of hind foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Inhab. Australia. In the collection of Mr. Tucker, the naturalist dealer, after whom I have named it.—JOHN E. GRAY.

A NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL DOLPHIN.

M. Von Olfers laid before the meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin (Dec. 19, 1839), the fragments of some fossil remains of *Cetaceæ* found in the Prussian states. The most important are the clearly distinguishable remains of the skull of a Dolphin (*Delphis Karstenii*) converted into sandstone, which differs from all hitherto found, and appears to form the transition between *D. globiceps* and the allied species and the fossil genus *Ziphius*. It occurred near Bünde in Westphalia. Vertebrae of *Balanoptera* were also communicated by Prof. Becks; they occurred in a clay bed [Thonlager] between Bocholt and Oeding.

ON THE MINERAL CALLED *DYSODIL* AS A PRODUCT FROM THE SHELLS OF INFUSORIA. BY C. G. EHRENBURG.

In 1808 M. Cordier in Paris gave this substance the name of *Dysodil*, as a peculiar species of mineral; it had, however, previously been placed by mineralogists amongst the bituminous substances, and called *foliated mineral pitch* (*blättriges Erdpech*). As is well known, it is combustible, and in Sicily, where it was first discovered, it is used as peat.

As early as the 16th of April of this year, I made a communication to the Society of the Friends of Natural History in Berlin (see the *Staatszeitung* of the 29th of April), in which I stated that this mineral occurring in Sicily, resembling yellow wax, and composed of densely matted together siliceous shells (*Kieselschalen*) of the *Naviculæ* penetrated and cemented by a kind of resin, consists of a species of mail-covered infusoria. I also stated that there existed in the collections of the mineral-dealer, M. Krantz of Berlin, a lignite from Westerwalde, the colour of which is quite black, and in which may be recognised all the microscopic characters of the yellow

“The admeasurements agree very closely with *V. Daubentonii*, to which we believe it must in every respect be referred.”

A NEW MARSUPIAL ANIMAL.

Perameles Tuckeri, n. s. Head short, conical; ears large, hairy, coloured like the back, with a blackish edge; fur soft, brown, varied with gray hairs, and black tips; sides yellow-brown, beneath yellowish gray, under fur of back lead-coloured; tail as long as the body, tapering, hairy, and coloured like the body at the base, blackish and with rather adpressed hairs for two-thirds of its length. Length of the head $2\frac{1}{4}$, of the body $5\frac{3}{4}$, of tail $5\frac{3}{4}$, of hind foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Inhab. Australia. In the collection of Mr. Tucker, the naturalist dealer, after whom I have named it.—JOHN E. GRAY.

A NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL DOLPHIN.

M. Von Olfers laid before the meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin (Dec. 19, 1839), the fragments of some fossil remains of *Cetaceæ* found in the Prussian states. The most important are the clearly distinguishable remains of the skull of a Dolphin (*Delphis Karstenii*) converted into sandstone, which differs from all hitherto found, and appears to form the transition between *D. globiceps* and the allied species and the fossil genus *Ziphius*. It occurred near Bünde in Westphalia. Vertebrae of *Balanoptera* were also communicated by Prof. Becks; they occurred in a clay bed [Thonlager] between Bocholt and Oeding.

ON THE MINERAL CALLED *DYSODIL* AS A PRODUCT FROM THE SHELLS OF INFUSORIA. BY C. G. EHRENBERG.

In 1808 M. Cordier in Paris gave this substance the name of Dysodil, as a peculiar species of mineral; it had, however, previously been placed by mineralogists amongst the bituminous substances, and called *foliated mineral pitch* (*blättriges Erdpech*). As is well known, it is combustible, and in Sicily, where it was first discovered, it is used as peat.

As early as the 16th of April of this year, I made a communication to the Society of the Friends of Natural History in Berlin (see the *Staatszeitung* of the 29th of April), in which I stated that this mineral occurring in Sicily, resembling yellow wax, and composed of densely matted together siliceous shells (*Kieselschalen*) of the *Naviculæ* penetrated and cemented by a kind of resin, consists of a species of mail-covered infusoria. I also stated that there existed in the collections of the mineral-dealer, M. Krantz of Berlin, a lignite from Westerwalde, the colour of which is quite black, and in which may be recognised all the microscopic characters of the yellow

“The admeasurements agree very closely with *V. Daubentonii*, to which we believe it must in every respect be referred.”

A NEW MARSUPIAL ANIMAL.

Perameles Tuckeri, n. s. Head short, conical; ears large, hairy, coloured like the back, with a blackish edge; fur soft, brown, varied with gray hairs, and black tips; sides yellow-brown, beneath yellowish gray, under fur of back lead-coloured; tail as long as the body, tapering, hairy, and coloured like the body at the base, blackish and with rather adpressed hairs for two-thirds of its length. Length of the head $2\frac{1}{4}$, of the body $5\frac{3}{4}$, of tail $5\frac{3}{4}$, of hind foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Inhab. Australia. In the collection of Mr. Tucker, the naturalist dealer, after whom I have named it.—JOHN E. GRAY.

A NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL DOLPHIN.

M. Von Olfers laid before the meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin (Dec. 19, 1839), the fragments of some fossil remains of *Cetaceæ* found in the Prussian states. The most important are the clearly distinguishable remains of the skull of a Dolphin (*Delphis Karstenii*) converted into sandstone, which differs from all hitherto found, and appears to form the transition between *D. globiceps* and the allied species and the fossil genus *Ziphius*. It occurred near Bünde in Westphalia. Vertebrae of *Balanoptera* were also communicated by Prof. Becks; they occurred in a clay bed [Thonlager] between Bocholt and Oeding.

ON THE MINERAL CALLED *DYSODIL* AS A PRODUCT FROM THE SHELLS OF INFUSORIA. BY C. G. EHRENBURG.

In 1808 M. Cordier in Paris gave this substance the name of Dysodil, as a peculiar species of mineral; it had, however, previously been placed by mineralogists amongst the bituminous substances, and called *foliated mineral pitch* (*blättriges Erdpech*). As is well known, it is combustible, and in Sicily, where it was first discovered, it is used as peat.

As early as the 16th of April of this year, I made a communication to the Society of the Friends of Natural History in Berlin (see the *Staatszeitung* of the 29th of April), in which I stated that this mineral occurring in Sicily, resembling yellow wax, and composed of densely matted together siliceous shells (*Kieselschalen*) of the *Naviculæ* penetrated and cemented by a kind of resin, consists of a species of mail-covered infusoria. I also stated that there existed in the collections of the mineral-dealer, M. Krantz of Berlin, a lignite from Westerwalde, the colour of which is quite black, and in which may be recognised all the microscopic characters of the yellow

“The admeasurements agree very closely with *V. Daubentonii*, to which we believe it must in every respect be referred.”

A NEW MARSUPIAL ANIMAL.

Perameles Tuckeri, n. s. Head short, conical; ears large, hairy, coloured like the back, with a blackish edge; fur soft, brown, varied with gray hairs, and black tips; sides yellow-brown, beneath yellowish gray, under fur of back lead-coloured; tail as long as the body, tapering, hairy, and coloured like the body at the base, blackish and with rather adpressed hairs for two-thirds of its length. Length of the head $2\frac{1}{4}$, of the body $5\frac{3}{4}$, of tail $5\frac{3}{4}$, of hind foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Inhab. Australia. In the collection of Mr. Tucker, the naturalist dealer, after whom I have named it.—JOHN E. GRAY.

A NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL DOLPHIN.

M. Von Olfers laid before the meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin (Dec. 19, 1839), the fragments of some fossil remains of *Cetaceæ* found in the Prussian states. The most important are the clearly distinguishable remains of the skull of a Dolphin (*Delphis Karstenii*) converted into sandstone, which differs from all hitherto found, and appears to form the transition between *D. globiceps* and the allied species and the fossil genus *Ziphius*. It occurred near Bünde in Westphalia. Vertebrae of *Balanoptera* were also communicated by Prof. Becks; they occurred in a clay bed [Thonlager] between Bocholt and Oeding.

ON THE MINERAL CALLED *DYSODIL* AS A PRODUCT FROM THE SHELLS OF INFUSORIA. BY C. G. EHRENBURG.

In 1808 M. Cordier in Paris gave this substance the name of Dysodil, as a peculiar species of mineral; it had, however, previously been placed by mineralogists amongst the bituminous substances, and called *foliated mineral pitch* (*blättriges Erdpech*). As is well known, it is combustible, and in Sicily, where it was first discovered, it is used as peat.

As early as the 16th of April of this year, I made a communication to the Society of the Friends of Natural History in Berlin (see the *Staatszeitung* of the 29th of April), in which I stated that this mineral occurring in Sicily, resembling yellow wax, and composed of densely matted together siliceous shells (*Kieselschalen*) of the *Naviculæ* penetrated and cemented by a kind of resin, consists of a species of mail-covered infusoria. I also stated that there existed in the collections of the mineral-dealer, M. Krantz of Berlin, a lignite from Westerwalde, the colour of which is quite black, and in which may be recognised all the microscopic characters of the yellow